

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN ST. PETERSBURG

Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Killed and Thousands Wounded in Russia.

CZAR'S TROOPS FIRE ON CROWDS

Infantry and Cavalry Charge the Riotous Mob of Citizens—Father Gapon, the
Labor Leader, at the Head of Thousands of Workmen Pleads to See the Czar
—Mounted Cossacks Wreak Terrible Havoc With Swords and Pistols
—Ambulances Prepared for the Carcasses—Innocent On-lookers
Made Victims of the Government's Revenge—Outraged Gaps
Look for the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The sacrifice has been made. Thousands have fallen, willing martyrs in the cause of human liberty, in the belief that their blood will seal the doom of Russian tyranny and oppression.

Not since the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day has a civilized community witnessed such a massacre as stains the latest page of Russian history. Its victims cannot yet be numbered.

The official estimate puts the number of dead at 2100 and the wounded at 5000.

The last act of the bloody drama was the deliberate slaughter of hundreds of onlookers in the center of the city. After all the organized attempts of the insurrectionists to march to the Winter Palace had failed, a large body of Cossacks was turned loose by the authorities against 50,000 people standing in the streets, with orders to kill without mercy.

The murderous command was obeyed to the letter. The carnage which followed has no parallel in modern record. The fierce horsemen cut down with their sabres all within reach. Those who fled were shot at with revolvers and carbines.

It is said that the authorities committed this atrocity with the deliberate purpose of terrorizing not only St. Petersburg but all Russia, and quenching the rising flames of revolution throughout the Empire.

Never was there a greater mistake. Instead of exciting terror, the massacre has already inspired a rage such as nothing but revenge will satisfy.

This found its first expression an hour ago, when a crowd surrounded an old man in a General's uniform riding in a carriage. They tore him from the vehicle and killed him.

Ghastly indeed, would this day's work of slaughter have been if it had been the result of a sudden outburst of the troops to save the city and its rulers from an overwhelming force of bloodthirsty revolutionists, but more horrible than the massacre itself is the story of how it was brought about.

It was not the outcome of mad passion, but was a cold, deliberate plan of Russia's rulers. Every man killed was carefully shepherded to his death.

Every one has wondered why during the last few days the strikers were allowed to meet and organize their peaceful demands in practical freedom. It might have seemed to be the dawn of more lenient treatment, but it was in reality the Government's method of collecting its victims, that its blow might fall more surely and more deadly.

The police themselves proved this, for they define their own position in the following terms:

"We were forbidden to prevent any spread of the strike or development of revolution. We were ordered to stand aside, and it was left to grow ripe for the army."

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his Majesty at night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace the following afternoon and receive their petition, but the Emperor's advisers had already taken the decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the Emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to force their way to the Palace Square was a solid array of troops who met them with rifle, bayonet and sabre.

The figures of the total number killed or wounded at the Narva Gate, the Moscow Gate, at various bridges and islands, and at the Winter Palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5000.

Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, these shared the fate of the men. The troops, with the exception of the Moscow Regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders.

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak guard regiments, cavalry and infantry held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlace the city, and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the Palace Square, as the storm centre, were massed Dragoon regiments, infantry, and Cossacks of the Guards.

Barred from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the

frozen river and canals on the ice by twos and threes, hurrying to the Palace Square, where they were sure the Emperor would be present to hear them.

But the street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women, infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated.

Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the Emperor had felled them, and that the time had come to act. Strikers began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles.

Fighting meantime continued at various places, soldiers firing volleys and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets seeking lost members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops.

Toward 5 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights.

The little chapel at the Narva Gate was wrecked.

On Kaminstor Island all the lights were extinguished.

There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva Gate when Father Gapon, in golden vestments and bearing aloft an ikon, and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of 5000 workmen.

Troops were drawn up across the entrance. Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gapon did not falter. Then an order was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver.

Then, with seeming reluctance, an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the next volley was followed by shrieks of the wounded.

As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge the workmen fled before them, leaving about 100 dead or wounded.

It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gapon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but he escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cossacks had passed. He was then spirited away by workmen.

At the Palace Square early in the morning a considerable crowd of demonstrators lined the railings of the Admiralty Gardens and Boulevard. The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment.

Several companies of the Pavlovsky and Preobrazhensky Guards had piled their arms, while the men were sitting around campfires or stamping on the snow to keep warm. Beyond the infantry stood squadrons of the Chevalier Guards and the Horse Guards, without their lances, cuirasses or the usual gay trappings.

A whole row of ambulances drawn up near the palace served as a grim reminder of the stern business on hand.

The order came at 1:30 p. m. to clear off the crowd. The Colonel commanding the Horse Guards uttered a short, sharp command; the troopers drew their swords and advanced at a quick trot, and then broke into a gallop, headed straight for the Moka.

Shrieks from the wounded resounded. Then came silence, broken only by the galloping of ambulance horses.

At the corner of the Admiralty Gardens the crowd persisted in refusing to move on.

Two companies of the Preobrazhensky Guards, of which Emperor Nicholas himself was formerly Colonel, which had been standing at ease in front of the palace, formed up and marched at double quick toward the fatal corner.

Events followed with awful swiftness.

The commanding officer shouted "Disperse! Disperse! Disperse!" Many in the crowd turned to flee, but it was too late. A bugle sounded and the men in the front ranks sank to their knees and both companies fired three volleys, the first two with blank cartridges and the last with ball.

A hundred corpses strewn the sidewalk. Many women were pierced through the back as they were trying to escape.

So the work of terror went on until 4 o'clock, when came the crowning

infamy. It was a dead which history will record as Russia's deepest disgrace.

The streets in the center of the town were filled with ordinary citizens, women and children, drawn solely by curiosity. The crowd was naturally the greatest at the palace end of this great thoroughfare, which is one of the widest avenues of Europe.

Suddenly, without warning, another order to commit wholesale murder was given to the troops surrounding the palace.

The Cossacks and the Dowager Empress cavalry guards sprang upon the people with drawn swords.

On and on the Cossacks pursued their victims, in a perfect carnival of killing. Before half a block was passed their swords were dripping blood and the pavements were crimson.

As the circle enlarged finally the soldiers became somewhat separated and the rage of the populace found some chance of revenge. They fell upon every one wearing a uniform.

There was reason to doubt that the revolutionary spirit was dominant in St. Petersburg before the day's occurrence, but the spirit of rebellion burns now with an imperishable fire. In the heart of the people a cry never heard in St. Petersburg before was raised by an incensed and outraged city. This was "Down with the Czar; down with the monarchy."

HOLD-UP "ON FAST TRAIN."

Passengers of "Spokane Flyer" Robbed of Watches and Cash.

Portland, Ore.—Passengers on the Oregon Railway and Navigation train known as the "Spokane Flyer," were robbed just after the train left the East Portland station, shortly after 6 o'clock at night, by four masked men, who boarded the rear platform of the last car, which was a sleeper. The train enters Sullivan Gulch, a dark ravine, a few hundred feet south of the station.

As the train turned into the gulch the four men entered the smoking compartment and commanded the occupants to throw up their hands. The robbers proceeded to go through the passengers, securing about \$100 and a gold watch. When the half dozen passengers had been robbed the bandits became frightened and jumped from the train, disappearing in the darkness. A posse was sent after the robbers.

CASTRO ELOITS ALL NATIONS.

Breaks With Ministers of Other Powers, Who May Ask Us to Coerce Him.

Washington, D. C.—It was learned that President Castro of Venezuela has broken off diplomatic relations, not only with United States Minister Bowen, but also with the other Ministers at Caracas. In the midst of negotiations with Minister Bowen, President Castro suddenly left Caracas, leaving negotiations at a standstill.

It seemed probable that other Governments would communicate with the State Department regarding the move of the Venezuelan Executive, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Belgium have claims against Castro, and it was expected that these Governments would call upon the United States to bring Castro to terms.

REVOLT IN THE CAUCASUS.

Tiflis Reported in Suite of Siege—Turks Aid Rising.

Victoria, B. C.—Captain Orlan Cullen, representative of the Imperial Marine Association, of Tokio, received a cable dispatch from Constantinople to the effect that 1500 Circassians had revolted and killed the Russian guard, numbering 200, at Slavini, in the Caucasus, and that Russians and Turks in large numbers were crossing the frontier into the Caucasus to spread revolution in Tiflis Province. Tiflis is practically in a state of siege, he said, and communication is had only by dispatch bearers.

WINS CASE BY PHONOGRAPH.

Talking Machine an Important Witness in a Berlin Court.

London, Eng.—The phonograph has appeared as a witness in a case tried in the Berlin Second Civil Court. Herr Jakobson claimed a debt from Herr Gerson on the strength of a verbal agreement which the defendant denied on oath.

Thereupon Herr Jakobson produced a phonograph and set it in motion. It repeated the conversation between the two men, their voices being clearly recognized. Judgment was immediately given for Jakobson.

FINLAND RISING, TOO.

Blaze of Revolt Spreads—Factory Employees Quit.

Paris, France.—Grave news has been received from Finland, where the employees of all the factories were striking, and a general rising was feared.

Need Schools in Porto Rico.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Education of Porto Rico shows that there are accommodations for only one-fifth of the children of school age on the island.

Guard For Russian Embassy.

The Russian Embassy in London, Eng., was being guarded by special police patrol.

Frank Croker Killed.

Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, died of injuries sustained in an automobile accident at Ormond Beach, Fla.

For National Automobile Law.

At the dinner of the Automobile Club of America, W. H. Page, Jr., advocated a national automobile law.

Sir Charles Wyndham Hurt.

Sir Charles Wyndham, the English actor, was run down by a car in New York City and his shoulder dislocated.

Revolt in Hungary.

Four men were killed by gendarmes in dispersing a political meeting in Turpota, Hungary.

State Charities Board Report.

The annual report of the State Board of Charities was made public at Albany, N. Y.

ON THE VERGE OF TROUBLE

Presence of More Workmen and Fewer Troops in the Ancient Capital and Modern Industrial Centre of Russia Makes the Situation Extremely Perilous in View of the Intense Feeling Aroused.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The most startling feature in the situation Monday night was the news that several factories in Moscow had closed, and that the workmen in the old capital of Russia are repeating the tactics of their fellow-workmen of the new capital, marching from shop to shop and mill to mill, demanding that the establishment should be shut down. The whole city is reported to be in a state of great excitement over the news of the bloodshed here Sunday, which precipitated immediately the strike that had been planned for Wednesday. Moscow has more workmen and less troops than St. Petersburg, and, besides, is just now the heart of the liberal movement, and the danger of bloodier occurrences there than have been witnessed here are proportionately greater. A rising at Moscow is also more likely to have greater results, industrially and politically, than that in St. Petersburg.

PROSPECT OF GENERAL STRIKE.

According to private reports, the workmen in several other big cities notably Kharkoff, where large locomotive works are located, already have completed plans for a general suspension of work. Moreover, reports are current that the workmen, who otherwise would soon be forced back into the shops or starve, have received assurances of financial support from the sources which hitherto have furnished the sinews of war to the Liberal and revolutionary agitation, but have not been in touch with the labor movement. If the strike becomes general all over Russia, and especially if the railroads are drawn in, it might immediately force the nation to make peace with Japan.

The situation appears grave from every standpoint; but the authorities, although apparently somewhat bewildered, declare their purpose to stand firm, maintaining that it is their first duty to preserve order, scouting the idea of actual revolution. Seemingly, the Ministers are most concerned over the effect of the present situation abroad, where, they declare, exaggerated reports create a false impression.

CZAR MAY INTERVENE.

What, if any, steps have been taken, to meet the general situation has not yet been disclosed, but there are extremely significant reports tonight that Emperor Nicholas, in making the decision at the extraordinary meeting of the Council of the Empire at Tsarskoe Selo, to declare St. Petersburg in a state of siege, announced that he had resolved to issue a manifesto to the people with a view to calming them, promising the create a mixed commission of workmen and officials to investigate and decide the questions of the demands of the strikers, especially the one affecting hours of labor, which Russian laws fixes at 11. The representatives of the workmen, according to this report, are not to be appointed, but selected by the laboring men themselves. This will be the first concession to the representative principle.

Total Dead About 500.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The estimates of the number of dead and wounded continue to vary greatly, as at least a majority of the killed and wounded were carried off by their comrades. Few of those taken to hospitals have been reported. The official account of the rioting by no means indicates the total of killed and wounded. From careful investigation by the staff of the Associated Press it appears that the estimate of 500 seems liberal. There were 47 killed and 54 wounded at Futiloff works, where the greatest casualties occurred; about 60 in the Alexander Gardens, 15 in the Moka district, 45 in the Vassilostrov district and the remainder at various other points.

President Invited.

Washington, Special.—A delegation representing the official and commercial bodies of Mobile, Alabama, extended President Roosevelt a cordial invitation to visit that city.

Expressing his thanks for the invitation, the President said it would afford him pleasure to visit Mobile during his administration, provided he could make the arrangements.

Governor Vardaman Makes Arrest

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—A special from Jackson, Miss., says that while Gov. Vardaman was on a Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad train Sunday night he arrested Jim Hanna, a negro charged with the murder of two men in Holmes county. The Governor, learning that Hanna was on the train, borrowed a revolver from the conductor, went to the forward coach and compelled the negro to surrender. He turned his prisoner over to the sheriff at Yazoo City. The negro was identified.

A Horrible Death.

Concord, N. C., Special.—A horrible spectacle met the gaze of the crowd at the depot Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Iray Fisher, the 11-year-old son of Mr. John Fisher, of this city, was attempting to jump on a north-bound freight train when he fell under the wheels and his body was terribly mangled. His head and feet were about all left of him that was recognizable. His father thought he was in the mill at work at the time.

THE TEMPERANCE FORCES

Reports Favoring Dispensaries as Alternatives to Bar-Rooms and Endorsing Medical Dispensaries For Dry Towns Causes Much Controversy.

Raleigh, Special.—The State Anti-Saloon Convention which met at Raleigh, adjourned Thursday night at midnight, having spent three hours of the latter part of the session in a hot disagreement on the recommendation of committees endorsing dispensaries as alternatives to saloons and on the proposition to establish medical dispensaries in prohibition towns. The medical dispensary section of the report was overwhelmingly defeated. The hottest discussion was over the resolution declaring for dispensaries as alternatives where prohibition could not be had. The ministerial delegates had principally led the fight against the proposition. Rev. Dr. H. W. Battle, of Greensboro, coming to the support of the dispensary advocates at the last moment, as the clock struck 12, and succeeded in getting a motion to table the resolution to withdraw. The fight for dispensary endorsement was led by James H. Pou, W. C. Douglas, President Page, Chairman Bailey, Dr. McKelway, W. A. Dunn and others. Dr. McKelway said that unless it was adopted Chairman Bailey would not accept the chairmanship again and the State Liquor Association could well afford to pay \$10,000. Mr. Bailey declared that he had not mentioned his resignation as a threat. The resolution was adopted by a large majority of the 75 delegates present.

The resolutions reported by the committees and adopted contained among other demands of legislation, the enactment of laws for all saloons in the State to close at 8 o'clock; no liquor to be shipped into prohibition territory; Watts law to apply to rectifiers; no saloons in towns less than 200 inhabitants and repeal of all laws allowing manufacture or sale of liquor in little towns; second conviction for violating prohibition law punishable by imprisonment; means of more rigidly enforcing Watts law by additional territory and forfeiture of pharmacist license by violating law; where counties secure prohibition by voting under the Watts law, same could have prohibition made permanent by the Legislature if the people demanded it by a majority of qualified voters by petition; anti-jug law for the State forbidding handling or drinking liquor in restaurants or such places in prohibition towns; presence of United States license to deal in liquor to be prima facie evidence of violating law; a wet town by such shipment of liquor as to become a menace to prohibition territory declared entitled to forfeit to Watts law, and subject to special legislation law. These principles as reported by committees with H. A. London, chairman of one, A. J. McKelway of the other, were adopted and James H. Pou, W. C. Douglas and Stephen McIntyre appointed special legislative committee to see laws enacted.

The Metropolitan Hall was filled with people, who were delegates or visitors to the temperance mass-meeting which began at 12 o'clock Thursday. There were no ladies present. Henry A. London called it to order, prayer being offered by Rev. S. E. Sampson, of Yadkin county. W. A. Dunn, of Halifax, presided as temporary chairman. The committee on organization, composed of W. W. Lucke, J. H. Rich, J. E. M. Davenport, J. T. Edmunds, Cameron Morrison, G. T. Walters, R. L. Flowers, J. J. Black and J. H. Smith, reported the following permanent officers: President, Henry A. Page; vice-president, W. W. Hunter; W. A. Dunn, W. S. O'Brien, Robinson, W. C. Douglas, G. W. Watts, S. M. McIntyre, W. I. Everett, George E. L. Heriot, Clarkson and J. H. Tucker, secretaries, J. A. Oates and W. L. Cohoon. There were 185 delegates reported present by the committee on enrollment. President of the Executive Committee J. W. Bailey made a report, showing the work accomplished by the State Anti-Saloon League in the past two years, which was received with great demonstrations of approval. Speeches were made by President Page, W. A. Dunn, H. A. London, Josephus Daniels, Hector McLean, all enthusiastic over the work accomplished and cautioning prudence in dealing with legislation on special bills, but giving liquor lobbyists and sympathizers Hall Columbia. At 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned to 7:30, every member present being requested to attend the meeting of the House committee on liquor traffic to be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to consider the bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor in Richmond county and to see as many members of the Legislature as possible before the meeting and prevail on them to report favorably on the bill.

The following committees were named before adjournment: On the ways and means, J. A. Odell, W. A. Dunn, W. L. Cohoon, N. E. Broughton, W. T. Utley, C. W. Carter, T. N. Ivey, A. F. Johnson, W. M. Hinton, A. Johnson. Committee on present issues in General Assembly: Josephus Daniels, Braxton Craig, J. W. Rose, J. W. Lamb, J. B. Carlisle, C. W. Blanchard, J. J. Hall H. A. London, W. H. Beattie, J. S. Dockery, J. A. Hartness, C. M. Rock. Committee on policy and principles: A. J. McKelway, J. M. Beatty, James H. Pou, Braxton Craig, Edwin Sims, W. H. DeCabe, W. T. Watson, T. S. Wright, S. W. McIntyre, Heriot Clarkson, W. L. Poteat, Eben Alexander.

All Assembledges Forbidden.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A proclamation has been issued Saturday morning forbidding all assembledges, parades, or other demonstrations in the city, and warning well-disposed workmen and other private individuals to avoid gathering, as the authorities are determined to break up and disperse meetings impelling public safety. The proclamation is printed in The Police Messenger, which is the only publication appearing this morning.

NORTH STATE NEWS NOTES

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

Charlotte Cotton Market.
These figures represent prices paid to wagons:
Strict good middling 7 1-2
Good middling 7 1-4
Strict middling 7 1-8
Middling 6 to 6 3-4
Tinges 5 to 5 7-8
Stains 5 to 5 7-8
General Cotton Market.
Middling:
Galveston, steady 7 1-8
New Orleans, steady 6 7-8
Mobile, steady 6 7-8
Savannah, steady 7 00
Charleston, firm 6 7-8
Baltimore, nominal 7 25
New York, dull 7 25
Boston, quiet 7 25
Philadelphia, quiet 7 50

A \$500,000 Corporation.
The State grants a charter to the German-American Company, to manufacture any textile fabrics, of cotton, wool or silk, William Schoenheit, and Karl Vonruck, of Asheville, and B. F. Mebane, of Spray, being stockholders named, the capital stock being \$500,000, four-fifths of it preferred, with 6 per cent interest guaranteed. The plant is to be somewhere in Rockingham county. This is the largest corporation chartered in many months. Another charter is granted to the Globe Furniture Company, of Winston, capital stock \$25,000, C. P. Cox and others stockholders.

North State News.
Rev. N. L. Glenn, colored, pastor of the new undenominational church at Winston, recently erected on East Ninth street, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon and threatening to shoot "Dock" Brewer, a young white man. The colored parson was seen at the police station and questioned about the charges against him. He admitted that he carried a pistol occasionally, and said that he drew it on Brewer, but did it to make the white man stop throwing rocks at a little negro boy. The officers say that Glenn ran like a Turk when he saw the policemen coming after him. The preacher went to the office of a colored lawyer, where the pistol was found.

The planing mills of the Tar River Lumber Company, at Tarboro, together with all the machinery, with a quantity of dressed and undressed lumber, were destroyed by fire about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. The building was a mass of flames when the fireman first discovered the fire, nothing could be done except to save the other part of the mill from destruction. This is the second loss by fire the mill has sustained recently.

Friday evening Francis Everidge and George Cummings were arrested by Sheriff G. T. White for the shooting of Mr. Lee Ball, at his home in Yadkin county, Thursday night, and they, with Wesley Gregory and John Cummings, were given a preliminary trial before Squire A. G. Myers Saturday morning. All four were sent to jail. Gregory admits doing the shooting but claims that he aimed at the ground, with no intention of wounding Mr. Ball. When last heard from the condition of Mr. Ball continued favorable.

A special received at Elizabeth City Tuesday night from Fairfield, Hyde county, reports the death of Lee Gibbs, an oysterman, and his three negro assistants by drowning Saturday while attempting to cross Pamlico sound in a yawl. Capt. Robert Cox, a resident of Fairfield, well known in that city, was a member of the party and saved his life only by dauntless courage and good luck.

Clifton Green, a young mill hand who had been employed at the Elizabeth Mills in Charlotte, died Monday night shortly after midnight at the Presbyterian Hospital in that city. He had been taken there only a few hours before, suffering with pneumonia. The body was taken in charge by J. M. Harry & Co. The young man was only 20 years old.

J. L. Fountain, a prosperous merchant of Frankland, Pitt county, lost his stables by fire Friday night. Two valuable mules, four milk cows and a calf perished in the flames and a quantity of feed was burned. This is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

With the January number Dr. John Spencer Bassett announces that he will retire from the editorship of the Atlantic Quarterly. This position he has held since the establishment of the journal in January, 1902.

Gorman Burns, the gamkeeper who was accidentally shot in the eye by George Gould on his game preserve near High Point, returned home Wednesday, accompanied by a bride to whom he was married a few days ago. Mrs. Burns was Miss Henrietta J. Pierce, a nurse in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. She was in attendance on Burns while he was under treatment, which involved the removal of the injured eye. The discharge of the patient, the resignation of the nurse, and the wedding occurred the same day.

Fire Friday night destroyed a lot of property in Hamlet, and at one time it looked as if the whole town would be destroyed.

The Charlotte Poultry Show opened Wednesday under auspices that are more promising by far than anything of its kind that has, so far, been undertaken in that city. Mr. H. P. Schwab, a man who is of well-recognized ability and authority, will serve as judge. He is known all over the country, and his presence will mean much to the poultry producers in North Carolina, as well as in Mecklenburg county. So far there are 1,200 entries, with a fine representation from five States, viz., the two Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia.

Bath Iron Works Transferred.

The Bath Iron Works was transferred from George R. Sheldon, chairman of the reorganization committee of the United States Shipbuilding Company, to the Bath Iron Works Company.

Coroner Arrested.

Accused of having offered a bribe to one of District Attorney Jerome's assistants, Coroner Moses J. Jackson, of New York City, was arrested and placed under \$2500 bail.

Protocol at Santo Domingo.

A protocol was signed at Santo Domingo by which the United States, while guaranteeing the integrity of Dominican territory, agrees to aid in preserving order, and assumes charge of the finances of the republic, with a view to settling the claims against it.

Commander Dillingham Received.

Commander Dillingham was cordially received on presenting his credentials as special commissioner to the Dominican Government.